

spongy texture. Do the gums bleed, either upon pressure or when brushing? These are signs of periodontal disease (pyorrhea). In the later stages you will see a visible exudation of pus squeezed out from under the gum margin. If the later stages of disease are found, it will be necessary for you to have treatment given by your dentist. But whether it is in the early or advanced stage, the same home treatment is prescribed, and is essential for building up the resistance on which health is founded. * * * If the gums bleed, keep on with the treatment, as the bleeding gum is a sign of disease which the treatment is designed to overcome. Keep dipping the brush in the Calsodent solution during the entire operation, rinsing it each time. It will be noticed as the brush is rinsed in the Calsodent solution, that a reddish scum accumulates on the surface. This is the infected material which is being removed from the surfaces of the teeth, gums, tongue and mucous membrane of the mouth. After you have given yourself this treatment several times, you will find that the amount of scum is noticeably diminished, because it is only found in large amount in unhealthy, unclean mouths. * * * Even the best efforts of your dentist will fail to give you complete mouth health, if you do not help him by building up the resistance of the gums against infection. * * *

1. Every one should and may have a healthy mouth.
2. Mouth infection is primarily due to lack of resistance in the gums.
3. Exercise is the natural way to raise resistance, but is usually ineffective because modern food requires so little chewing.
4. Cleanliness alone will not protect you against mouth infection.
5. Periodontoclasia (pyorrhea) is a complex disease which has four stages: Ultraprophia (recession), Gingivitis (inflammation of the gum), Alveolar resorption (loosening of the tooth) Pericementoclasia (pus-pocket-formation).
6. Periodontoclasia can be prevented and can be cured.
7. Whether treatment by a dentist is needed or not, proper home treatment is essential to promote the health of the mouth.
8. Stimulation of the blood supply by the treatment described in this booklet is an effective means of raising resistance against infection.
9. Home treatment consists in—First, using Calsodent to neutralize the acids which are always found in a diseased mouth. Second, massage of the gum margin with Calsodent and the Calsodent tooth brush, as described in this booklet. This will provide the necessary stimulation and will clean the teeth as well."

On February 29, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19387. Adulteration and misbranding of Gliciodina. U. S. v. 48 Bottles of Gliciodina. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27327. I. S. No. 38436. S. No. 5447.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gliciodina, from the lot herein described showed that the carton and bottle labels and an accompanying circular contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article was further represented to be an antiseptic and disinfectant, whereas it was not an antiseptic and disinfectant when used in the dilution recommended.

On December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 bottles of Gliciodina at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Puerto Rico (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., that it was being offered for sale and sold in Puerto Rico by the said Drug Co. of Puerto Rico, and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Gliciodina by this department showed that the article consisted essentially of small proportions of potassium iodide, iodine, thymol, and menthol, alcohol, glycerin, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not an antiseptic and disinfectant in the dilution recommended for use; namely: "15 or 20 drops in a glassful of water."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Circular, translated from Spanish) "Antiseptic and Disinfectant * * * 15 or 20 drops in a glassful of water."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, appearing in Spanish on the circular, were false and misleading: (Translation)

"Antiseptic and Disinfectant * * * Acts on the Germs that continuously multiply themselves in the mouth, diminishing in this way their destructive action on the dental tissues. Method of using: 15 or 20 drops in a glassful of water." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in Spanish, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, translation) "For all Diseases of the Mouth * * * Recommended for the Affections of the Mouth;" (bottle, translation) "For All Diseases of the Mouth;" (circular, translation) "Great Preventative against Pyorrhea alveolar. It is invaluable for affections of the Respiratory Tract, energetic counter-irritant against Pericementitis, scientific preparation against Inflammation of the gums. Destroys the formation of Sanguineous and Salivary Calculus. * * * Prevents the formation of Caries. Efficacious against * * * Sick Gums."

On January 5, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

19388. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral water. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Geneva Mineral Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27627. I. S. No. 45493. S. No. 5670.)

Examination of samples of Geneva mineral water from the shipment herein described showed that the article was contaminated by the presence of colon-aerogenes organisms; that it contained but negligible amounts of certain of the declared minerals; and that the labeling bore unwarranted therapeutic claims.

On January 6, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of the said Geneva mineral water at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Geneva Mineral Springs, from Geneva, N. Y., on or about November 9, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and putrid animal and vegetable substance, since it contained the colon-aerogenes group of organisms.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Phosphoric Acid * * * Lithia * * * Chloride Potassium * * * Iron," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since they implied that the water contained these chemicals in significant quantities, whereas it did not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statements appearing on the bottle label, "Nature's Remedy. * * * A Regulator," were statements concerning the curative or therapeutic effects of the said water, and were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing such effects.

On February 11, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

19389. Adulteration and misbranding of Vigorex tablets for men and Vigorex tablets for women. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Vigorex Tablets for Men, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 27000, 27001. I. S. Nos. 36947, 36948. S. No. 5204.)

Examination of samples of the drug products herein described showed that the articles contained less chromium sulphate than declared on the label. The bottle and carton labels and a circular shipped with each of the articles contained certain curative and therapeutic claims which investigation by this department failed to substantiate.

On or about October 6, 1931, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bottles of Vigorex tablets for men